

14, S-700
TOWNS:

Mirian Gaines. ✓

PARIS.

Paris, 6876 population, 859 feet altitude, is the county seat of Bourbon County, the richest agricultural county per capita in the world. Paris is located in the central part of the county on U.S. route 68 and U.S. route 40, Kentucky routes 27 and 17. This is the heart of the bluegrass country.

Surrounded with bluegrass pampas the town is largely a residential center. Originally a part of Virginia it was given the name of Hopewell in 1789 by the legislature. Gratitude for French aid during the Revolutionary War occasioned the changing of the town name to Paris. Similarly the county was named in honor of the royal Bourbons of France. Here, in the home of James Garrard, afterward Governor of Kentucky, the first court sat on May 16, 1786. In this same year a frame courthouse was erected with "a jail 16 feet square."

By order of the Virginia legislature in 1789, the year of the founding of the city, 250 acres of land were designated as town lots and laid out by Lawrence Protzman. Town trustees were elected on the basis of these allotments. At present the town has a commission form of government.

Here was established the first "Female Academy for Young Women" in 1806 at the corner of Pleasant and Seventh Streets. And the first hotel, built in 1804, is a part of the present Hotel Windsor.

Lines of the L. & N. R.R. and the F. & C. R.R., as well as

the Greyhound busses, connect with Paris. The town has two hotels and several tourist homes. There are garage accommodations. Paris has a Y.M.C.A. the Bourbon County Country Club, two athletic fields and public tennis courts for recreational purposes. Two banks are available. There is a public library and a hospital.

Paris has eight loose leaf tobacco warehouses, selling more than 10,000,000 lbs. of tobacco seasonally. There is also a re-drying plant for tobacco. Co-operative weekly live-stock sales are held in Paris grossing over a ten year period \$1,500,000.00 annually. Paris is the center of the bluegrass seed industry producing 400,000 bushels yearly in its four seed cleaning plants. The Kentucky Canning Company and several flour mills are also located here.

On the Winchester Road, near Paris, is the stud farm of A.B. Hancock, the Claibourne Thoroughbred Barn. Here were foaled Gallant Fox and Omaha, famous Derby winners.

Paris has a memorial building dedicated to the World War dead and a plaque on the courthouse commemorates 156 Revolutionary War soldiers from Bourbon County. The courthouse is the repository for many interesting documents including Simon Kenton's marriage license. Several log houses, built by Revolutionary soldiers are still standing on Bourbon County pikes near Paris. Old Brest Tavern is still standing on Cane Ridge near the town.

Notable figures in the history of Paris include:

Michael Stoner, 1748-1813; companion of Daniel Boone; Hon. Robert Trimble, 1777-1828; U.S. Supreme Court justice; James

Garrard, 1749-1822; second governor of Kentucky; Hon. John Edwards, 1748-1851; Kentucky's first U.S. Senator; Barton W. Stone, 1772-1844; founder of the Church of the Disciples; John Fox, Jr., 1863-1919; author "Trail of The Lonesome Pine;" Benjamin Mills, - ; of the Appellate Court; Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, 1796-1836; Circuit Judge, Lexington District, and U.S. Senator; Judge H. Clay Howard, 1860- ; U.S. Minister to Peru; and Chester Harding, 1792-1830; artist.

Bourbon Co.
Ky.

WPA.

375 ✓

CANE RIDGE MEETING HOUSE

Location

Historic Cane Ridge Meeting House, ~~was~~^{is} built in 1791 in Bourbon County, Kentucky, eight miles from Paris, *on the Cane Ridge Road.*

Historical Significance

Dec 1791 Rev. Robert W. Finley, with a small band of Presbyterians, including two brothers, came from North Carolina to Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1790, seeking a favorable spot for a settlement. The section of the State to which they came, referred to by Daniel Boone and other explorers as the "canebrake", was exceptionally fertile. The cane here attained a height of from eight to ten feet and when the land was cleared crops flourished with little effort at cultivation.

In 1791, one year after the settlement was established, the three Finley brothers, Peter Huston, and others designed and built the meeting house which was to play such an important part in the history of the Protestant Church in Kentucky. The name, Cane Ridge, was derived from the fact that the meeting house was built in a dense growth of cane on a ridge higher than any ground within seven miles.

The major part of the congregation migrated with their pastor to Chillicothe, Ohio in 1796.

The Rev. Barton W. Stone succeeded Finley as pastor of Cane Ridge about the time that the "profound awakening" ^{or religious revival,} ₁ was sweeping Kentucky. In 1801, the Cane Ridge Meeting House became the scene of a great ~~religious~~ revival, described as the "most remarkable religious assemblage ever known on the continent." The crowds numbered between twenty and thirty thousand people

who came from every part of the State. Men, women and children in carriages, wagons, on horseback, and on foot, thronged the roads and trails. It was necessary to set up five pulpits outside the church, and it was not uncommon for three or four ministers to be preaching at the same time. It is said that more than three thousand people were converted

~~during~~ this revival. After the meeting Barton W. Stone became involved in a controversy with the Presbytery of which he was a member, ^{and as a consequence} In June 1804, he and his congregation withdrew from the Presbyterian church and organized an independent church to which they gave the name Christian. *Thus a new Protestant sect was born in Kentucky.*

Description

at Cane Ridge

The building is constructed of ash logs, chinked with a mixture of limestone and mud. The foundation is of native stone. The flooring is of ash and handsplit oak "shakes," four feet long, cover the roof. Prior to 1829 the building contained a massive balcony with a railing of solid cherry. The balcony was reached by a ladder from the outside. In 1829, when the church was weatherboarded, this part of the building was torn away and the timber used for a barn nearby.

In recent years an attempt has been made ^{to} restore the original appearance of the building. The weatherboards have been removed and the timbers, which have been preserved in the old barn, have been used to reconstruct the balcony. Plans are under way to enclose the entire structure within a larger building to insure its preservation.

An acre of ground east of the meeting house, used by pioneer members of the church as a burial ground, contains the grave of Barton W. Stone. A marble shaft, erected in 1847, bears this inscription:

(Copy from original)

Model

The model which has been constructed of the Cane Ridge Meeting House is an exact reproduction of the original. The scale used was one-eighth of an inch to one foot.

Bird G. Greer
12-23-40
85 words

BOURBON COUNTY

✓ Martin's Station - The original cabin on this site was built in 1775 by John Martin, five miles from Ruddell's Station on Stoner Creek, and three miles below Paris. It was enlarged and settled as a station in 1779. It was on the old Buffalo path which the Indians called "Alant - o-wanino-wee". The British and Indians destroyed it in 1780."

- - - - -
C. J. June 23, 1929, states that an old stone house built shortly after the British and Indian visited the place was still in evidence.

Pub. Lib. Pioneer, Ky. by Willard Rouse Jillson
Frankfort, Ky. 1934

M. Ladd

PLACE NAMES

BOURBON COUNTY

Hopewell Springs - Whether by incident or accident it was this very spring that attracted weary travelers and wagoners in the late 1770's. This was where Hopewell, later to be named Paris, had its being. It has been said, early wagoners, knowing of the spring would - try- to reach it before nightfall - saying - "Hope we'll get there " this may have been the origin of the name. This spring has never been known to run dry in 164 years. It is located on the old buffalo trail leading from Limestone (now Maysville) from whence in those days central Kentucky drew her supplies.

Now Harris in

Bird G. Greer
Dec. 23, 1940
375 words

BOURBON COUNTY

Ruddle's Station stood at a point about seven miles from the present day site of Paris, Ky. This fort was settled by the pioneer Isaac Ruddle in 1777. It was captured by the Indians under Bird and destroyed in 1780. Later it was rebuilt by John Hinkston and others. *no*

Pub. Lib.
Pioneer, Ky., by W. R. Jillson - 1914

This is where the first cannon brought by British and Indians was fired in Kentucky.

C. J. June 23, 1929

Not same site as present town of Ruddle's Mills

Ruddle's Station, (latterly spelled Ruddell) - also Martin's Station

John Martin's cabin, on Stoner, 3 miles below Paris, grew into a "station" or cluster of cabins arranged for defense against the British; as did, also, that of John Hinkson, with an undesigned addition of a "t" to the name - the station and the creek both being called Hinksston after him. Isaac Ruddle actually originated and erected the station, in 1779, which included Hinkson's cabin of 1775, and it has been generally known as Ruddle's station.

Ref. Collin's Vol. 2,
Page (Words 64)

Name not correctly spelled -

1780 Harris in

1775 HPH